His Charges That the Attacks Upon Hill Proceed from Republican Sources Denied, What Democrats Think of His Methods.

Editor of The Times:

Senator John W. Daniel in a recent letter which was reproduced in the columns of the New York Sun, referring to the attacks upon Senator David B. Hill, uses the following

They originate from Republican sources. They are encouraged in New York by bolters and others who would rule or ruin. They are reseated by those who are either infected by Republican publications or blinded by momentary zeal for other candidates. It is evident that we must carry New York to win. Hill is New York's over-

whelming choice,"
Mr. Daniel will pardon me for using his name and his letter as my litchard Roe to get an entrance into court. The public utterances of a public man are public projectly.

Intil we know precisely what attacks upon or Hill are referred to by Mr. Daniel we are not in position to say whether they are just or not. Nor for the same reasons can we de-termine whether Mr. Daniel is correct in his statement as to the origin of these attacks or the political or moral character of the men will support them.

It would hardly tend to elucidate the truth

to meet a wholesale allegation by a wholesale

It has often been stated of Mr. Hill here in litical convictions or principles that he has roughout his career, to the extent of his throughout his career, to the extent of his ability, subordinated the principles of his party to his personal aggrandizement; that he has covertly and cunningly resorted to every political device in his power to strengthen himself as a candidate for party honors without regard to the effect of his actions upon the good name of the party or political morals in general; that in the furtherance of his personal ambition he has gradually effaced the lineaments of the people and stilled their voice in the party organization, that he has, in pursuance of this policy, finally succeeded in substituting for the old time party organization a compact the old time party organization a compact and powerful machine. State wide, but controlled by three men with himself at the head, that this absorption of the aims of the party into the purposes of Mr. Hill is so complete that the pulse of the leader palpitates in the party of the header palpitates in the party of the header and his wish to converte that the pulse of the leader palpitates in the brain of the heeler, and his wish is conveyed and carried out with the directness, speed and power of an electric current; that he has disguised a vaniting ambition by the prefense of pursuing party methods, and has disregarded the signals of danger to the party and to himself, and the warnings of a party press alike with the mutterings of the people; that this course has brought the party into such disrepute that nothing but a political upheaval and reorganization throughout the State, could save it from disintegration. NOT OF REPUBLICAN ORIGIN.

these are the attacks referred to by Mr. anie. I must express an emphatic dissent on his statement that they originated from spublican sources, are not encouraged by se who would rule or ruin and are rehean publications or blinded by nazy real for other candidates so far of course, extremely difficult, if not

resultion to submit a demonstration thematical in its conclusiveness of any tired proposition. If the case does not at of that kind of proof we must content selves with balancing the content selves with balancing adm. For that kind of proof we must content curselves with believing the evidence of our senses and acting upon them and common report and reputation.

Whether Mr. Hill is guilty of the specific charges mentioned above or is solely responsi-ble for the deplorable straits to which the party has been reduced in this; State can have the determined with absolute assurance.

ever be determined with absolute assurance. lut the evidence against him is such in character as we ordinarily have for the basis of an opinion of men and measures in the world of politics, and is usually deemed sufficient to istermine the vote of an intelligent man, DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS.

That these opinions are entertained of Mr. Hill by a large body of Democratic voters in New York cannot be denied. That they are ient in number to carry the State on any rational question is apparent to the most casual observer. That they represent, indeed that they are, the most intelligent and substantial portion of the party cannot be successfully controverted if the public press can be credited and personal reports from authentic sources can be trusted as a guide. With this class, which is generally but not always, disconnected from party organization. Mr. Hill has been steadily losing organization. Mr. Hill has been steadily losing ground since his election to the Senate. It is not an independent class in the sense of bolting the ticket whenever an unworthy candidate has been nominated by the party managers. As a rule, it has steadily supported the party nominees, however distasteful personally, because of the principles such nominated by the party nominees. nees were supposed to represent and advocate.

The patience of a long-suffering public is proverbial. It has been illustrated in the spectacle, common enough in recent years, of intelligent and substantial citizens sub-

mitting to the domination of a mercenary tri-umvirate, from motives of patriotic forbear-ance. There has been under this submission a tone of patient, serious hopefulness and a looking forward to better days. THE WEATH OF A PATIENT MAN. I advert here to another maxim which bids us beware of the wrath of a patient man.

This saying has also been illustrated quite re-cently in the political history of New York. I repeat, that these adverse opinions of Mr. Hill are entertained, and from the evidence Hill are entertained, and from the evidence before them reasonably entertained, by a large number of the Democratic voters of this State. It is claimed, and there is nothing preposterous in the claim, that these voters are not only numerous, but they are largely the majority of the party as it now stands. Mr. Hill's course since his election to the Senate of the United States has intensified and justified this suspicion and dissified and justified this suspicion and dis-

Upon his election to this high office it was naturally assumed that he would relinquish the next highest in the gift of New York, that of the Governorship. This expectation was doomed to disappointment. These offices had heretofore been considered incompatible. Mr. Hill demonstrated that one man could hold both at the same time. This was a painful discovery to citizens of the best political associations.

JUDGE MAYNAUD. The elections to the State Legislature oc-curred in the latter part of last year. It was known that in certain districts the contest would be close and the result doubtful. When the elections were over these districts were claimed by both Democrats and Republicans. They followed what is known as the elections Then followed what is known as the elections conspiracy, and people understood at last why I nited States Senator Hill continued to be Governor of the State of New York to the end of the ernor of the State of New York to the end of the term, past the elections. The elevation of Mr. Maynard, an active participant in the proceedings that vested the control of the Senate in the Democrats, to the court of appeals as a reward of his services, excited a storm of opposition and indignation throughout the State. He was a personal friend and political ally of Mr. Hill, and the induence of Mr. Hill in his elevation deepened the popular sentiment against that individual, for many life-long and earnest Democrats throughout the party felt that a great public crime against the State had been perpetrated.

ONE CONSTRUCT TOO MUCH.

Mr. Hill, flushed with the success of the strategem for the control of the Senate, at once sought to utilize the subsequent prestige with the practical politicians in a manner to realize his presidential aspirations at the floodtide of his political fortune. But his balance was gone. Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad. In an evil hour for him he conspired once again, this time not against the enemy, but against the party. The triumvirate obedient to his wishes and departing from inveterate usage called a midwinter convention to select delegates to the Sational Presidential Convention to be held in

ONE CONSPERSOY TOO MUCH,

the mid-winter convention, the convention was projected into the palm of Mr. Hill.

Next morning the great Democratic party of the State of New York was astonished to find itself heralded to the nation as unanimously in favor of David B. Hill for the presidential provinces.

idential nomination.

A storm had been brewing. Then it burst forth. From Erie and the great lakes to the Atlantic surf, it swept the State again and

A New York Democratic convention never even to mention the name of Grover Cleve-land. It bore upon its face that it was a fraud upon the party!

New York city, first in everything, declared and exposed the fraud and sounded the call to arms. Buffalo answered with a shout of terrible earnestness. Three hundred Democrats from the State at large met in conference at Albany and issued a call for a State convention to be held in Syracuse May 31st next, at which every Democrat in the State was invited to be represented and at which the Democracy of the people was invited to express its unstifled voice. The announcement was hailed with great satisfaction, and from that time to this organization of county after county has followed, until now not one has been left out. Trained and experienced men of national reputation, whose names are synonymous with Democracy in national and State politics, are in charge of the movement and guarantee its political equipment and paraphernalia. Old men and young men of no political experience have turned aside from their busy avocations and become practical workers in organizing and advancing the revolution, for such it is. The like of it has not been seen in the political history of New York.

It is widespread among the rank and file of THE ALARM SOUNDED.

It is widespread among the rank and file of the party. It is therefore effective, it is publicly advocated and supported by the in-telligent, regutable and substantial portion of the party. It is there sistible in expression. It is therefore powerful and irre-

MR. DANIEL WRONG.

Mr. Daniel is doubtless correct when he York to win." He is entirely wrong when he states. "Hill is New York's overwhelming

it mocks the people to say so. To those who are on the ground it is cold, hard irony

If Elmira, declared by the "Gazette." Mr. Hill's personal organ, to be "The Democratic Gibraltar of the Southern Tier, the Home of New York's declared Preference for the Presidency," be taken as a test-and certainly none more favorable to Mr. Hill could be taken—Mr. Daniel is vastly mistaken. The 'Gazette' on the eve of the election this year for mayor declared that 'local considerations are not alone involved the Democracy must fight this city battle with the consciousness that the eye of the country is upon it." Mr. Hill appears to have taken the same view, for he was there in personal conference with his friends before the decisive event. What was the result? Mr. Hill's nominee for mayor was beaten by a majority of nearly 1.300. Mr. Flower carried Elmira last fall by 501, and a Democrat was chosen its mayor in 1890 by a majority of a thousand votes. HILL REBUKED,

The spring elections generally went the same way. The people resented Mr. Hill's influence in the party. In Rochester the Democratic candidate for mayor carried the city in 1890 by a plurality of 337. On March 8, 1892, the Democratic mayor, seeking reelection, was defeated by a Republican plurality of 2,968 votes. Similar results occurred in Gswego, Auburn and, indeed, quite everywhere throughout the State where the elections were held.

As the New York World put it editorially

As the New York World put it editorially March 23, 1832: "Defeat in the New York spring elections under Mr. Hill's candidature and leadership." The World has always been a friend of Mr. Hill and can hardly be called a supporter of Mr. Cleveland even

It is useless to point at the honors Mr. Hill has received from New York as proofs to the contrary. High position does not always signify popular approval. Was not Mr. Mahone generally exectated in Virginia both before and after his election to the Senate of the United States: Instances may be the United States: Instances may be found in history from Nero to Robespierre.

NOT THE CHOICE OF NEW YORK, Hardly any man of political insight can be found in New York to say that Mr. Hill is the choice of the people, while many prominent in the community and the State assert, without serious contradiction, that he could not possibly carry the State. And this accords with the general belief, so far as my observation and involves have gone.

Aggregate amount of income actually feetweet damages.

V. EXPENDITURES.

On Fire Risks.

Gross amount actually paid for losses, including \$68,165.61 losses occurtion and involves have gone.

tion and inquiries have gone.
It is currently reported here that the South is for any man that can win, regardless is for any man that can win, regardless of his personality or principles. Certainly this is not a high plane on which to discuss the merits of presidential candidates. But even on this low basis Mr. Hill is not an available candidate for New York. Rightly or wrongly the mass of the party regard his elevation to that high office as an injection of ward politics, with its detestable methods, into national affairs and the domination of the party regard his elevation over the nation. Whether such remachine over the nation. Whether such result would follow may of course be doubted. Whether Mr. Hill is as bad as he is painted may likewise be doubted. But if the New York Democrats overwhelmingly think so and vote so Mr. Hill is not the man to answer

the requirements of the South.

The mid-winter convention counts for very little in the discussion. A convention held amid the snow and ice and storms of winter when the roads are impassable, is hardly typical of a farmer's convention, and while such a convention might select a farmer's idol for the presidency the possibility excites a suspicion, not to say a smile.

A PLEASING CONTRAST. It is a pleasure to turn from these lugubrious views and look at the private citizen who once led the Democracy to victory after a quarter of a century of defeats. He fell in a blaze of glory and left to his party a heritage of political manliness, honesty, courage and principle, a priceless heritage to a party and principle, a priceless heritage to a party charged time out of mind with triming, shifting, evading, yielding everything to success and nothing to principle. With unobtrusive modesty and dignity, he has descended from exalted office and assumed the duties of private citizenship with a pride in them that he never expressed in those of office. We have seen him on the street in the public cars, in his m on the street, in the public cars, in his office, as a useful public-spirited citizen, assuming to be nothing else—an example for all time to come that the republic may point to

'I have frequent misgivings as to the wisdom of again putting me in nomination. I therefore am anxious that sentiment and unmeasured personal devotion should be checked when the delegates to the convention reach the period of deliberation. In any event, there will be no disappointment for

me in the result."

We should expect such words from Mr. Cleveland. But was there ever a presidential aspirant from the time of Henry Clav who had the courage and sincerity to speak thus, who would rather be right than President?

Howard B. Bayne me in the result." HOWARD R. BAYNE.

New York, April 12, 1892.

A COSTLY WALKING STICK.

It is Covered With Gold and Once Saved a Prince's Life.

Mr. Gladstone's historic discourse on a walking stick was, if memory holds its seat, inspired by a bit of plain blackthorn. The old man eloquent might very well achieve things unattempted yet in proce or rhyme had he such a theme to tickle him as the clauded cane presented by the Czar to Prince George of Greece, says Stick and Umbrella News. The stick, in the language of Rawdon Crowley, is "the same which" the Prince used to avert the blow aimed at his traveling companion, the czarowitz, at Tokio. A grateful and imperial parent has had the lucky staff and imperial parent has had the lucky staff completely covered with gold and surmounted by the imperial crown, bearing the inscription: "To Prince George, for Valour." It is, as described, a gorgeous bauble, but hardly more suitable for ordinary usage as a walking stick than the mace of the basse, or a dram major's staff would be usage as a walking stick than the mace of the house or a drum major's staff would be. That inscription, moreover, recalls certain distressingly unheroic versions of the adventure which has won for Prince George so expressive a tribute to his valor. It has been said and alleged that when the overpatriotic policeman struck the heir of all the Russias that young gentleman took to his heels and fied a toutes jambes, and the allegation went that he was not wholly accompanied in his flight by one as panic-stricken as himself. But if this were not mere malignant invention, Prince George could not have knocked down the crazy constable, as he was said to have done, nor would the Czar, in consequence, have made him a sort of gold stick Chicago in the close of June. This was quick and hot work. But the machine is always ready for quick and hot work, and the quicker and botter the better. The primaries were held with remarkable celerity and in many quarters with remarkable secrecy. The practical workers were on hand, but the people were not there. The delegates were railroaded into

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

(Published by authorty of the Auditor of Public Accounts for the Commonwealth of Virginia.)

A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE SIST DAY OF DECEMBER.
1891, of the actual condition of the Augustureat Fire Insurance Company, organized under
the laws of the State of New York, made to the Auditor of Public Account for the Commonwealth
of Virginia, pursuant to sections 12:0 and 1281, Code 1887, regulating the reports of insurance com-

Name of the company in full—Agricultural Insurance Company.

Name of the company in full—Agricultural Insurance Company.

Home or principal office of said company—Watertown, N. Y.

Character of the company, whether fire, fire and marine, or marine insurance company—Fire.

President—Jean R. Sterers.

Secretary—H. M. Stevens.

Treasurer—Sidner Cooper.

Organized as mutual 1833, and incorporated as stock 1863.

Commenced business February, 1853.

Name of the general agent in Virginia—George D. Pleasants & Son.

Residence of the general agent in Virginia—Bichmond.

II. ASSETS.

The assets of said company, and a detailed statement of how and in what the same are Value of real estate owned by the company.

Loans on bond and mortage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee simple),
upon which not more than one years interest is due.

Loans on bond and mortgage (first lien), upon which more than one years interest is
due tof which \$100,500 is in process of foreclosure).

Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans, \$30,069.93; interest accrued thereon. 104,200 00 49,954 90

4 2.014.97; total.

Total value of said mortgaged premises.

Account of stocks, bonds, and treasury notes of the United States and of this State and other States, and also of stocks and bonds of incorporated cities in this State.

and of other stocks and bonds, owned absolutely the company. Far Value, Market Value

Union Pacific railroad bonds 2.200 2.200 2.200 City of Kingston bonds 144,20 157.896 City of Ringston bonds 25,000 25,000 25,000 Dexter Sulphote and Puip Company's bonds 5.00 5.000 N. Y. C. and H. E. railroad stock 60,000 70.225 Illinois Central railroad stock 20,000 21,900 Illinois Central Leased Line stock 1.700 1.700 Western Union Telegraph stock 25,000 29,400 National Union Pans stock 13,600 19,500 Water own National Bank stock 5.00 7.000 Excelsior Carriage Company's stock 2,500 29,500

To all car and market value coarried out at market value. \$315.000 \$312.271

Amount of stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash actually issued by the company, with the par and market value of the same, and the amount loaned on each. Total Total Far Market

Total par and market value, and amount loaned Total par and market value, and amount loaned thereon

Cash in Company's principal office.

Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank (name bank) Watertown National Bank, 818,004.81; National Union Bank, \$75,570.88; Jefferson County National Bank. SS2.957.05; total.

Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in "market value"......

Interest due and accrued on collateral loans
Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three months due;
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks...... The gross amount of all the assets of the company...... 2.202.018 07 Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value. \$ 2,062.018 07

III. LIABILITIES. gross amount of claims for losses 3 73,964 00 Total gross amount of claims for losses.

Net amount of unpaid losses.

Gross premiums received and reclivable upon all unexpired fire risks running one year or less from date of policy, including interest premiums on perpetual fire risks \$00,044.33; unearned premiums, 50 per cent.

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running more than one year from date of policy, \$2,396,730.80; unearned premiums pro rata.

Total unearned premiums as computed above.

Cash dividends to stockholders remaining unpaid.

All other demands against the company, absolute and contingent, due, and to become due, admitted and contested. Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus \$ 1.390.334 27

Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash 600.569 00

Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities 631.631 80

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and cet

The income of said company during the preceding twelve months, and from what source derived: Gross premiums received in cash without any deduction 914,499 49

Net cash actually received for premiums.

Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and buods, collateral loans and from all other sources.

Income received from all other sources, viz: rents, \$2,872.50. Aggregate amount of income actually received during the year 859,898 12

Net amount paid during the year for losses
Dividendes actually paid stockholders' dividends declared during the year \$50,000)...
Paid for commissions or brokerage
Paid for salaries, fees and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes.

Paid for State, national and local taxes in this and other States.

All other payments and expenditures.

Aggregate amount of actual expenses during the year 877,268 95 BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING 1891. Gross amounts of all assessments, premiums, dues and fees collected or received, or obligations taken therefor, without any deductions for any purpose.

Total losses unpaid...... 3.410 00 JEAN R. STEBBINS, President. H. M. STEVENS, Secretary.

Sworn to January 28, 1892, in the city of Watertown, N. Y., by Jean R. Stebbins, president, and H. M. Stevens, secretary, before Lewis F. Philips, notary public for said city.

GEORGE D. PLEASANTS & SON, General Agents, 1104; Main St., Richmond, Ya.

[ap3-su4t]

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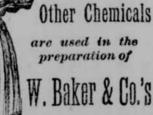
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and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.

Chickens and Eggs AND HOW TO GET THEM.

It adds greatly to the fowls' laying and I have never seen a case of tiapes in young chickens when it was used. Now I would as soon do without salt in my food as to undertake to raise as to undertake to raise fowls without Polk Mu-ler's Chicken Food. Willis W. Hobson. Powhatan county, Va. Polk

I have used one box. and found it very beneficial to young fowls. Have not lost any with Gapes since I commenced its use.

Miss NELLIE Diogs.
Mathews Courthouse Va Miller's "Victory"

It is a sure preventa-tive of Gapes, and we consider it indispensa-ble in our future efforts at "poultry-raising." Mrs. L. H. GRATBILL, Arch Mill. Botetourt county, Va. Poultry It stopped Cholera en-tirely among my fowls Mrs. J. K. Hannan, Pamplins, Va. Food.

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INSURANCE STATEMENT.

[Published under authority of the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Virginia.]

A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE SIST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1891, of the actual condition of the FIDELITY AND CASUALTY (INSURANCE) COMPANY, organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts for the Componwealth of Virginia, pursuant to sections 1290 and 1291, Code 1897, regulating the reports of insurance components.

insurance companies.

Name of the company in full—Fidelity and Casualty Company.

Name of the company in full—Fidelity and Casualty Company.

Home or principal office of said company—No. 140 to 146 Broadway, New York.

Fresident—William M. Richards.

Secretary—Rought J. Hillow.

Organized and incorporated—March 20, 1876.

Commenced business—May 1, 1876.

The amount of joint stock or guaranteed capital authorized.

The assets of said company, and a detailed statement of how and in what the same are invested: Value of real estate owned by the company
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee simple),
upon which not more than one year's interest is due.

Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans, \$55.00; total.

Account of stocks, bonds and treasury notes of the United States and of this State and other States, and also of stocks and bonds of incorporated cities in this State, and of all other stocks and bonds, owned absolutely by the company.

Market Value. United States Government bonds, 4 per cent. registered, 1907. United States Government currency bonds, 6 per cent., reg-€ 75,000 € 75,000 union Pacific railway 6 per cent. gold collateral trust bearer notes, 1894.

State of Indiana 3 per cent. bonds, 1909.
Chicago. Rock Island and Facific railroad first mortgage extension and collateral 5 per cent. bonds, 1934.
Western Union Telegraph Company collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds, 1938.
Central Ohio Railroad Company consolidated first mortgage 50,000 25,250 00 25,000 25,312 50 Wabash Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 25.812 50 Cincinnati, Indiana, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Com-pany general morigage 4 per cent. bonds, 1935. Central railroad of New Jersey general mortgage 5 per cent. 25,000 gold bonds, 1987. Lake Eric and Western Railroad Company first mortgage 5 25,000 per cent. gold bonds, 1887. Brookland and Montauk Railroad Company first mortgage 5 Brookland and Montank Kaliroad Company area moregages per cent. bonds. 1911
West Shore Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds. 2951
Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds. 1922.
Canada Southern Kailway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. 1908
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company P. M. 6 per cent. 26,875 00 25.000 27,500 00 25,000 27,000 00 25,000 bonds, 1808 Kings County Elevated Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, 1925. Rio Grande Western Railway Company first trust mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, 1939. Consolidated stock of the city of New York 236 per cent. 10,000 8,037 50 100,000 12,500 bonds, 1929 City of Richmond, Va. 4 per cept, guaranteed stock 250 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western 5 per cent-guaranteed stock 500% shares Fittsburg, McKeesport and Young, stock (par 25,000 500 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock (par value. 28,562 50 25,000 200 shares Morris and Esser Extension Railroad Company guaranteed stock 200 shares United New Jersey Railroad Company stock 100 shares Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company stock 200 shares St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company preferred 20,800 00 20,000 100 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company stock.
200 shares Consolidated Gas Company, of New York, stock...
200 shares Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis preferred...

Total par and market value, carried out at market Amount of stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash actually issued by the company, with the par and market value of the same, and the amount loaned on each:

Total Par Value. 00 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. \$ 10,000 00 \$ 10,000 00 Clark county, Virginia, 5 per cent. bonds 6,200 00 6,200 00 10,000 00 Third Avenue first mortgage 5 per cent. 1937.
St. Paul and Sioux City first mortgage 6 per 7,000 00 8,575 00 cent shares Worcester, Leicester and Spencer 18,750 00 15.000 00 15,000 00 Street Railway Company 20 shares Second National Bank of Boston, Mass. 200 shares Western Union Telegraph Company. 200 shares Chicago, Cincinnati, Cieveland and St, 20,000 00 14,150 00) 20.000 00 Louis common

East tennessee, Virginis and Georgia 5 per cent.
equipment and improvement, 1938.

Louisville Southern first mortgage 5 per cent. 56,300 00 1 71,000 00 50,000 00 14,000 00 10,500 00) 300 shares Consolidated Gas Company of New 25 shares Western Union Telegraph Company 2,500 00 Total par and market value, and amount loaned thereon..... \$219,700 00 \$202,453 75 \$153,210 00

Cash in company's principal office. 28,247 08
Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank— Cash in company to the company deposi-Cash in National Park Bank Cash in Chemical National Bank Cash in Union Trust Company Cash in Union Trust Company Cash in National Park Bank
Cash in Chemical National Bank
Cash in Union Trust Company
Cash in American Exchange National Bank Total
Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in market value.
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans
Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three months due.
All other property belonging to the company

Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual

III. LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of said company: Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses.

Losses resisted, including interest, costs and other expenses thereon.....

Net amount of unpaid losses.

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running one year or less from date of policy, \$1.784.548.41; unearned premiums, 30 per cent.

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running more than one year from date of policy, \$86,169.71; unearned 8 892,424 23 premiums, pro rata.....

Total unearned premiums as computed above.

Due and accrned for salaries, rent, advertising and for agency and other micellaneous expenses.

All other demands against the company, absolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested—viz. State, city, county or other taxes and assessments, \$1.09.03; commissions, brokerage and other charges due and to become due to agents and brokers on premiums paid and in course of collection, \$87,450.77; reinsurance premiums due other companies, \$2,940.43; total

Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus.

Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash.

Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities. \$1,191,730 95

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net

The income of said company during the preceding twelve months, and from what source derived:

Gross premiums received in cash.

Deduct only reinsurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums...... Net cash actually received for premiums.

Fecuived for interest on bonds and mortgages.

Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans and from all

The expenditures of said company, giving a detailed statement of the same:

Net amount paid during the year for losses.

Dividends actually paid stockholders (amount of stockholders dividends declared during the ear, \$22,000)
Paid for commissions or brokerage
Paid for salaries, fees and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other

Paid for State, national and local taxes in this and other States.

All other payments and expenditures—viz: traveling, advertising, printing and stationery, boiler inspection, rent, postage, etc., \$219,737.05; total 219,737 03

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING 1891.

WILLIAM M. BICHARDS. ROBERT J. HILLOS.

..... 8 138,652 13

945,726 8

15,852 25

Subscribed and sworn to by William M. Richards, president, and Robert J. Hillos, secretary, before James C. Menair, a notary public for the city and county of New York, on January 29, 1884.

W. L. SEDDON & CO.,

General Agents, 1110 East Main Street.